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579 had been done by the foreign elements in the population and blamed the Yemen labourers in the harbour, the cargo and the coal coolies, but they knew full well that the Yemenis had not been responsible for starting the trouble and had not been alone in the pillaging and fire-raising. However, this hare
167 was duly hunted, and the control of landward immigration
648 became a disturbing major problem and many and curious were the proposals and plans that were considered. A great fence was to be built round the landward side of the Colony, twenty to thirty miles in length at a cost which no-one troubled to discover; the Colony was to be cut in half by another fence across the Isthmus, turning Khormaksar and Sheikh Othman into a vast squatter camp of undesirables who could not gain entrance into the Fortress Area; watch towers with search-lights were to be constructed and supplemented by police motor patrols; the population was to be registered and the coolie lines moved from the vulnerable Steamer Point area, all complete with the coal wharves that they served and which were such an eyesore, across the harbour to the northern side. Gradually a more balanced view prevailed and only the last proposals became actualities. The population has been registered and the coolies have been moved, not across the harbour, but from their disgraceful overcrowded dormitories to modern comfortable lines at Ma'alla; and the coal wharves are under construction, but whether there will be any coal to put on them when they are finished is quite a different matter. Every year less and less coal is imported into Aden, for ships bunkers, and very shortly the coaling ship will be almost unique.

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563 I do not propose at this juncture to refer to the breaches of
579 the peace which occurred during the labour disturbances in 1955 when the Police Force behaved so admirably—that will come later—but I am going to relate two more examples of the speed with which events in the internal security field can move in Aden.

Less than two months after I became Governor I flew to Mukciras for a few days. The day after my arrival I heard and saw an aeroplane circling round the landing ground, and
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362 mercifully, abandoned. The post-war increase in Aden's trade
464 brought more and more skilled and unskilled workers into the
Colony, until the unsatisfactory overcrowding, at one time
confined to the poorer elements of the population, had spread
to white collared workers and highly skilled labour. Key
money was illegal but no heed was paid to the law and very
few houses changed tenants without it being given and taken
in some form or other.

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When I came to the Port Trust I set myself to improving
the standard of living of the employees and modernising their
terms of employment. Government also was striving to im-
prove labour conditions, and in the nineteen-forties a minimum
wage ordinance for unskilled daily paid workers passed the
Legislative Council and became law. The problems of overtime
rates, juvenile employment and maximum hours of work and
[362] many kindred subjects were studied and ordinances were
drafted to provide very necessary legislation. At the same time
a Housing Committee was set up under the Director of Public
Works to tackle the housing shortage problem. Meanwhile we
in the Port Trust decasualised as much of our labour as we
could and Government followed suit with theirs, an example to
business houses which they were in no hurry to follow. I
introduced a families' medical scheme with a lady doctor in
charge for Port Trust employees, which was immediately
successful and which I have no doubt Government would have
liked to have seen become Colony-wide; but it was not to be,
[465] there were too many difficulties. Some of the more enterprising
commercial houses introduced superannuation schemes and
medical benefit for their employees, and by 1954 annual leave
on full pay had become the rule rather than the exception.
It is extraordinary how quickly a lead is followed, and in a
few short years after the war progress was made which in
many countries has taken a life-time. The speed with which
these concessions were granted upset the equilibrium of some
workers who, anxious to make hay while the sun shone, began
to demand more and more, well beyond their just entitlement,
but on the whole labour behaved surprisingly well and there
was only one serious industrial disagreement during this

Labour Relations in the Colony

period. The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's bunkering and installation workers went on strike without serious consequences to anyone. Our really bad labour trouble was to come later.

Government set up a Labour and Welfare Department, and labour ordinances which had lain unenforced for years were brought into reality, much to the disgust of some factory owners whose premises were a danger to their employees and a disgrace to the Colony. So the progress went on, first one problem was tackled and then another, but I believe the working people derived most benefit from the housing schemes which were introduced. The Port Trust led the way in this field with a bold scheme to house the majority of their permanent labour force. I was glad to have been able to initiate that scheme, and I was even better pleased before I left Aden in 1956 to see completed the Government housing scheme at Ma'alla where 1,500 flats had been erected on a very modern housing estate planned primarily for Government employees. Even housing, like the measles, is catching and the major commercial undertakings followed the lead given them and it became usual rather than unusual for most permanent employees to be housed by their employers.

While all this building was going on in Tawahi and Crater, the outskirts of the Colony were not forgotten and Government erected over 1,000 houses at Sheikh Othman to relieve overcrowding.

This is not meant to be just a list of the achievements of Government and employers in the labour field, but an indication of the all-round efforts which were made in a comparatively short space of time to improve the working conditions and the housing of the workers in the Colony, especially those who were the least well provided for financially. All this activity, beneficial though it was, failed in one vital respect. Only in a few exceptional cases was there any real improvement in master and man relations. The employers remained out of touch with their men just when the closest co-operation and understanding was essential. They took little interest in their employees as individuals either inside the

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III.—POPULATION

161 According to the census of 1931, the total (civilian) population of the Aden Settlement was 45,992. This excludes the military forces and the population of Perim.

162 The following table shows the population distribution by race and sex:—

No.	Race.	Sex.	
		Males.	Females.
1.	Arabs	18,388	10,341
2.	Indians (Moulems)	3,829	2,393
3.	Somalis	2,070	2,107
4.	Indians (Hindns)	1,992	622
5.	Jews	2,114	2,006
6.	Parais	236	96
7.	Native Christians	339	207
8.	Europeans	213	39
	Total	28,181	17,811

The marked disproportion between the numbers of males and females is due to the fact that most of the Arabs of the trade and labouring class from the interior come to Aden without their women-folk.

IV.—HEALTH

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759 The staff of the Medical Department in Aden consists of the Senior Medical Officer, a Civil Surgeon, two Resident Medical Officers and eight Assistant Medical Officers. There is a fully-qualified Lady Doctor attached to the Civil Hospital in Crater. The Senior Medical Officer is also Port Health Officer and has charge of the European General Hospital. There is also a Medical Officer of Health with an adequate subordinate staff.

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741 The two Government hospitals are the European General Hospital at Steamer Point and the Civil Hospital in Crater. The nursing staff of these institutions is maintained from funds provided by the Government of the Colony and the Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association in approximately equal proportions. The Prince of Wales's Aden Nursing Association is a charitable organization with invested funds raised originally by voluntary subscription, and the Association issues appeals to the public from time to time to supplement the amount of money available from interest on its investments.

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75 Two dispensaries in charge of Assistant Medical Officers at Maala and Sheikh Othman respectively cater for the minor ailments of the local population in these districts, and serve as clearing stations

874 classes conducted by a member of the school staff and attended partly by pupils of the school and partly by students from outside. This class was discontinued when the teacher in charge proceeded on leave and it is not proposed to reconstitute it in the same form. The number of pupils in this class in 1938 up to the time of its dissolution was 16.

There is also an unrecognized institution, the Aden Commercial Institute, which provides both general and commercial education. The commercial subjects studied are mainly bookkeeping, typing and shorthand. The commercial classes are held in the evening and there is no age restriction to admission. Candidates from this institution are presented for the various certificate examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce. The number in these classes in 1938 was 142.

873 Evening classes for general education are also held regularly in
197 connection with a Young Men's Club managed by the Church of England Mission. These classes are more in the form of guidance towards self-study than of direct instruction and are attended by an average of about 25 young men, most of whom are Arabs.

FINANCE

871 Government expenditure on education in the calendar year 1938
658 amounted to Rs. 80,140 exclusive of cost of repairs to buildings. Of this sum, Rs. 20,678 were paid out in grants-in-aid.

Contributions towards expenditure on education are made by the Aden Settlement and by the Aden Port Trust. For the financial year 1938-39 these contributions amount to Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively.

School fees are charged in Government boys' schools at rates rising from 1 anna per month in Standard I in the Primary School to Rs. 2/8/- in Standard VI of the Secondary School. A number of free places are provided for poor and meritorious students. No fees are charged in the Government girls' schools.

GENERAL

000 Proposals for the improvement of education in Aden were submitted to the Secretary of State in 1938, and were generally approved. It is hoped to begin the introduction of these improvements early in 1939.

Welfare Institutions

657 There are as yet no welfare institutions in Aden Colony. The
735 Silver Jubilee (Destitute) Fund is administered by the Chairman of the Aden Settlement and the interest from the investments is used to provide for relief, principally at Sheikh Othman, but it is hoped to institute a Poor Relief Fund and a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic as the result of collections made at the Centenary Celebrations in 1939.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

671 Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted between the inception of the Colony on the 1st April, 1937, and the close of the year. The most important of these were the following:—

General Clauses Acts (Adaptation). This Ordinance provided the necessary new terminology, etc., for carrying on the Indian and Bombay Acts in force before the birth of the Colony.

Interpretation and General Clauses. On the usual Colonial model.

Criminal Courts Ordinance, modelled on the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, with provision for jury trials in the Supreme Court, with appeals to the High Court of Bombay under the Aden Colony Order, 1936.

Income Tax, following closely the repealed Indian Income Tax Acts.

Civil Courts Ordinance, adapting, with little change, the Indian Code of Civil Procedure for the continuance of the Supreme Court, Registrar's and Small Causes Courts.

Stamp Ordinance, following closely the Indian Stamp Act.

Limitation, following the Indian Limitation Act.

Court Fees, continuing the former fees as varied under Bombay.

Guardians and Wards, following the Indian Guardian and Wards Act, but with larger discretion to the Judge in the interests of the minor.

Pensions, on the usual Colonial Model.

Police, adapting the Bombay Police Law.

Prisons, closely following the repealed Indian Acts.

Excise, a short and simple adaptation of the Bombay Abkari Act. Aden being a free port, liquor is one of the few excisable articles.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons, a short law in Colonial form superseding the Indian Acts and Opium Act.

Subsidiary Legislation during 1937.

Civil Courts Rules, containing the less important provisions of the Indian Civil Procedure Code.

Excise Rules, replacing all the rules under the repealed Bombay Abkari Act.

Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Rules, replacing the Dangerous Drugs, Poisons and Bombay Opium Rules.

466 The Indian Workmen's Compensation and Factories Acts are still in force in the Colony.

657 There is no legislative provision for health insurance, old age pensions, etc., in the Colony.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

453 The National Bank of India Limited is established in the Colony with its chief office in the Crater and a branch at Steamer Point. The commercial firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers also carries on the business of banking.

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- 651 (2) The Income Tax Ordinance No. 11 of 1947 which makes provision for relief from double taxation. Arrangements have already been made with the United Kingdom Government to make this provision operative between the two Governments from 1st April, 1947.

Treasury

- 652 The work of the Treasury Department continued along usual lines during 1947. During the year, however, the Treasury was made responsible for the maintenance of accounts and calculation of pensions in connection with the newly established Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund.

Trade Registration

- 659 Since the economic crisis the Trade Registration Department was expanded in order to comply with the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that accurate and prompt figures of Aden's trade returns should be available.

INDUSTRY

Salt

- 439 During the war the salt industry was handicapped by the lack of tonnage to ship local produce to India and other places. Even in 1946 the position had not materially improved, as only about 90,000 tons were shipped, but 1947 brought increased prosperity to the industry. Exports totalled over 300,000 tons, or over three times the 1946 figure. Much of this was coarse salt shipped to Japan under a contract with the United Kingdom Government.

Fisheries

- 654 The Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited the Colony and the Protectorate in the early part of the year; he came to the conclusion that the waters of the Gulf of Aden showed great promise of early development.

As a result of this visit and in view of the urgent need for increased production of food and other fish products, the Secretary of State despatched to Aden a small team of experts to investigate the best methods of increasing the output of the local and Protectorate fisheries and the suitability of the local types of fish for canning and processing. The cost of this expedition is being met by a free grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The team was accompanied by the Government Fisheries Officer who will continue to advise Government on fisheries development when the other experts have completed their work.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

- 658 The new Director of Education arrived in the Colony from Eritrea on 3rd November, 1947.
871 The demand for educational facilities continued to increase, but diffi-

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749 was fortunate to have a medical officer with special knowledge of this
759 branch of medicine.

Lack of replacements and absence of officers on leave threw increased responsibilities and work on the remainder of the Medical and Health Staff.

Welfare

657 The Welfare Officer for whom provision appeared in the Estimates was not appointed, but a locally born Assistant Welfare Officer was appointed after spending two years in the United Kingdom studying social welfare.

Details of activities of other Government Departments will be found in Part II of this Report under appropriate chapters.

PRISONS

697 Until the riots broke out in early December there had been a welcome decrease in the prison population. This had amounted to 24 per cent. during the first 10 months of the year, in comparison with the corresponding period in 1946.

At the beginning of the year the installation of an improved system of sanitation throughout the prison, which was begun in 1946, was completed. Increased facilities for the segregation of prisoners were provided, and substantial repairs and alterations to many of the prison buildings effected. The kitchen was remodelled and enlarged.

Throughout the year the health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and discipline well maintained.

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

377 Two generating sets were completely overhauled by a Metro-Vickers erection engineer.

New sub-stations were erected at Ras Boradli, Maidan Crater, and Maalla.

Shortage of materials prevented any large-scale changeover from overhead to underground cables, but the Maalla area was cleared of overhead high-tension lines to release ground for building purposes.

Further details will be found in Part II.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation

509 During the year the Crown Counsel, because of his personal qualifications, was appointed Director of Civil Aviation in addition to his normal duties.

Negotiations with the Royal Air Force to obtain joint-user rights at Khormakaar resulted in successful agreement. A separate civil enclave will be built at Khormakaar to the east of the Sheikh Othman road, just south of the main east-west runway.

During 1947 temporary licences were granted to Ethiopian Airlines,

SOCIAL SERVICES

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of the Garrison, and farms in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *kutchas* huts in specially demarcated areas. 362 161

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme. 362

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress. Relaxation on the restriction of building by private enterprise has, however, led to the issue of 78 Permanent Building Permits in 1947 compared with 21 during 1946. [656]

The shortage of some building materials, particularly semi-manufactured iron and steel products and sanitary fittings, is still acute and many projects are held up on this reason. [339]

During 1947 the Township Authority was able to embark on two housing schemes.

- (1) In Sheikh Othman 40 houses were erected for working-class families. The scheme is financed in part from a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.
- (2) An area in Crater was planned on which Government intends to erect 56 working-class houses of a slightly better type and in which 86 plots were made available for owner-occupiers to erect houses for themselves, a standard plan having been drawn up and approved by the Township Authority so that building could be done as cheaply as possible. Both Township Authorities of Aden and Sheikh Othman set up permanent Housing Committees whose functions are to allocate all houses erected by Government other than houses erected specifically for occupation by Government employees. The Committee set up in the Fortress Area decided on the allocation of plots referred to above on which houses were to be erected by private enterprise. As town planning legislation has not yet been enacted, there has been some delay in making available plots of land in the Fortress Area on which better class houses could be erected by private enterprise on any substantial scale. Residential building has been confined mainly to reconstruction or adding storeys to existing houses.

In addition, private building was encouraged where possible.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony. [745]

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through 735

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657 Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief
735 to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare. Provision is made in the Colony Estimates for Ra. 13,000 on welfare staff and Ra. 3,000 on transport, etc.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An assistant welfare officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

646 The year 1947 saw the first session of Legislative Council in this Colony. Four sittings were held, in January and April respectively. Thirteen Bills were passed, which included two important new measures, the Rent Restrictions Ordinance and the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance.

For approximately the first nine months of the year the post of Attorney-General was vacant. This threw a great deal of extra work on the Crown Counsel and unavoidably affected the drafting of new legislation.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal
695 jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*:

(a) in civil cases:

- (i) from any final judgment where the value of the subject-matter in dispute in appeal is Ra. 5,000 or upwards;
- (ii) with the leave of the Supreme Court or the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, from any judgment, final or interlocutory, if, by reason of the importance of the question involved in the appeal or otherwise, the Court is satisfied that leave to appeal ought to be granted; and

(b) in criminal cases from any judgment, provided that the sentence imposed is one of imprisonment exceeding six months or of fine exceeding Rs. 500 or is one which includes such imprisonment or fine.

When sentence of death is passed, an appeal, whether lodged or not is deemed to have been lodged, and the Courts concerned act accordingly. A second appeal lies to His Majesty in Council:

* Appeal to the High Court at Bombay has since been abolished and appeal to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi has been substituted.

SOCIAL SERVICES

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of the X-ray department, an increase in hospital beds and additional staff provided by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis—
one full time T.B. Inspector and one voluntary home visitor. 744
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The new male T.B. Ward, the provision of 17 beds in the Jewish Emergency Hospital and the increase of beds in the T.B. Hospital, Sheikh Othman, mean that there are 100 beds for pulmonary tuberculosis patients compared with 10 in 1944.

X-ray examinations, screening or film, totalled 2,160 compared with 20 in 1944. By the end of the year another 100 cases were being treated in their own homes as compared with none in 1944. While the total of notified cases rose to 481 for the year, only 159 of these were Aden born residents. In 1944 no notifications were entered and in 1947 the number was 282.

The results of treatment continued to be satisfactory, over 40 cases being discharged during the year as fit to resume work.

The most notable advance was in the introduction of regulations whereby Government employees contracting pulmonary tuberculosis in the course of their duties were granted full-pay leave if it was considered by a Medical Board that they would benefit sufficiently from such treatment to return to work. The result has been that cases have come up for investigation at an early stage as they knew that they would receive pay throughout their course of treatment. 657

Of 18 Government employees so entitled, seven have been treated and resumed work, 10 are under treatment and making good progress, one has not improved. There were also two cases who elected to take gratuities and return to Somaliland Protectorate. Both have since got much worse.

These figures show that the standard of recovery is high and it is further proved by the following small but interesting figures. Since 1945 four male and two female nurses contracted pulmonary tuberculosis, of these two were sputum negative; of these cases, five are now back on full nursing duties, and the sixth case was on the point of being discharged as sufficiently well to resume work, when he had a severe mental breakdown and had to be medically boarded on this account. 164

Deaths from T.B. were 209 as compared with 244 in 1947. 165

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has shown a welcome increase in attendances by the Arab community. All other communities have taken full advantage of its facilities; during the last two years but Arab women have hitherto been held back by old-fashioned ideas. This prejudice is beginning to break down and this is proof that the excellent work done by this institution is now being recognised more adequately. 743

A gratifying addition to the already heavy routine duties of the Medical Officer and her staff of midwives was the voluntary undertaking of a course of training for local midwives, all of whom are quite untrained. 844

The course proved very popular and the average attendance was 30, which includes a considerable proportion of the women known to be earning their livelihood by undertaking midwifery work.

LEGISLATION

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tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these are slum areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 50,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which

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As important factor influencing this reduction has been the intensification of the methods of fly control.

No outbreak of typhoid occurred, all notified cases were sporadic in origin and a number of them were among recent arrivals from the interior.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. In 1950 the total deaths from this disease amounted to 113 compared with 293 per 100,000 of population in the period 1930-44. The decrease is directly attributable to the measures taken since 1945. These include the provision of more beds—there is now one bed for each T.B. death as compared with one bed for 25 deaths in 1944; domiciliary care for cases for whom no hospital accommodation could be provided; and financial aid by the Aden Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to the dependants of those undergoing treatment either in hospital or at home.

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The results of treatment have been encouraging, about 70 per cent of those treated in hospital have recovered sufficiently to return to work. From 1948 to 1950 there were 58 Government employees admitted to hospital under the regulations granting 12 months' full-pay sick leave to T.B. sufferers. It is estimated that 80 per cent of those have resumed, or will be fit to resume, work following treatment.

Notifications of pulmonary T.B. reached the record figure of 530 in 1950. This rise was due to the ever increasing numbers of those who came to Aden from other countries attracted by the news of successful treatment. As far as the Aden born population was concerned the cases notified in 1950 showed a definite decrease as compared with 1949.

Malaria

The Colony remained completely free from malaria and the vigorous anti-mosquito campaign reduced the number of breeding places of domestic mosquitoes to the record low figure of one detected breeding place in every 5,000 houses and surroundings inspected.

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Maternity and Child Welfare

For the first time in six years the infant mortality rate for 1949 showed a definite fall as opposed to a small but steady rise since 1946. Preliminary figures for 1950 show there has been a further decrease bringing the infantile mortality rate down to around 140; in 1944 it was 187.

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Another advance has been the recruitment of four Home Visitors to go into the homes and teach the mothers the elementary principles of infant care. Three of the Home Visitors are Muslim women and it is an achievement to have persuaded them to break with tradition and undertake outdoor work.

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Not only have the attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic shown large increases, but the proportion of Arabian women and children reached 60 per cent of total attendances as compared with 25 per cent in 1944.

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The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration.

Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology.

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

Population (estimated)	..	100,000	
Births	..	2,553	
Birth-rate	..	25.53 per thousand	
Deaths	..	1,658 (376 non-residents included)	
Death-rate	..	16.58 per thousand	
Deaths under one year of age		413	
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases)	..	158.63 per thousand live births	
Still-birth rate	..	54 per thousand total births	

Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it.

HOUSING

There are four types of housing in the Colony :

- (a) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.
- (b) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

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ADEN COLONY

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(c) Single and two-storied buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(d) Single-storied "mud brick" (clay) bricks sun dried only buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

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All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than two inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm, leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as "katcho dwellings." (*Katcho* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

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A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *katcho* huts were to be gradually replaced by mud brick dwellings with proper sanitary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government. Up to the end of 1950, 360 of these dwellings had been completed, and it is planned to begin building a further 80 in 1951.

During the war, and for a period afterwards, due to a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably and, in the absence of proper accommodation, were perforce allowed to construct and live in *katcho* huts in specially demarcated areas. While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these areas can only be termed slum areas, and the solution would appear to be the construction by Government of several hundreds of working-class houses, and areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

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The standard of living in these areas is very low indeed, but even this is apparently higher than in the hinterland, as no effort is being made by these people to return home, and any attempt at coercion with mass removal of the hovels would undoubtedly create serious difficulties.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

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The Labour and Social Welfare Department began work in January, 1950, under the direction of the District Commissioner. The activities of the new department were confined largely to a study of conditions, and the presentation to Government of some reports and recommendations. The staff consists of a Labour and Welfare Officer, an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer (trained in the U.K.) and one clerk.

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are in the main not yet in existence in Aden. There are a certain number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent work, the majority of these depending on European workers and officials.

SOCIAL SERVICES

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The only relief organisation is the Aden Central Poor Relief Fund which administers a Government grant of Rs. 50,000 and a small income from investments.

657
746

It must be noted that the population of Aden is largely immigrant; the workpeople come to the port to work for eighteen months or two years, and then return to their homes. This circumstance adds to the difficulty of organising and financing social services. The gravest social problem in Aden is the lack of housing. For most of the population the family has only one room or a shack, whilst many male workers live in the streets.

167
362

In August the newly-formed Social Welfare Advisory Council began its activities.

746

In June a census of the blind was attempted. In all 263 blind persons were interviewed by a medical specialist and the Welfare Officer, and were registered. Few applicants were rejected as not being blind. Some criticism has been voiced that this register is still incomplete: some immigrant blind children were noted as having failed to report. A committee, which has been appointed to report and recommend to Government on blind welfare, held its first meeting on 4th January, 1951.

732
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Considerable success was attained during the year in the use of probation for juvenile offenders, and it is now rare for any other method of correction to be tried in the case of Aden boys who are brought before the Courts for the first time. For homeless Yemeni boys who get into trouble probation is not suitable and a satisfactory method of treatment has yet to be found. At the end of 1950 it was decided to experiment with probation for adults, and two cases were accepted in December. The Assistant Welfare Officer is the Probation Officer.

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696

Just before his retirement Sir Reginald Champion donated Rs. 5,308 to form the nucleus of a fund for the creation of the first Community Centre in Aden. The Labour and Welfare Department gratefully accepted this gift and plans are being made with the advice of the Welfare Advisory Council. Every opportunity has been taken by means of lectures, films, pamphlets, etc., to arouse an interest in welfare work, particularly with an aim to encourage the formation of voluntary service groups.

741

Juvenile Probation 1950

738

Number on probation 1/1/1950	3
Total new cases during the year	25
Average number of probationers per month	12
Number on probation at 31/12/1950	10
Probation completed satisfactorily during 1950..	15 cases
Probation order revoked	3
Percentage of successes	83½ per cent

34

ADEN COLONY

746

Aden Central Poor Relief Fund

657

Total paid out in 1950	Rs. 48,652
Total persons assisted (not counting dependants)	833
Average monthly relief per recipient (not counting dependants)	Rs. 5
Number of dependants per recipient	5
New recipients admitted during the year	73
Applicants on waiting list at 31/12/1950	594

747

Voluntary Societies and Services in Aden (not including private charities or Church Missions):

Girl Guides' Association.
Ladies' Child Welfare Committee.
King Edward VII Dispensary.
Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.
St. John Ambulance Association.
Aden Sports Association.
Aden Boy Scouts' Association.
Aden Women's Voluntary Service.
Students Aid Society.
Sheikh Othman Children's Milk Scheme.

Chapter 8: Legislation

1949

671

During the year the Revised Edition of the Laws was brought into force. It contains the Ordinances in force on 1st January, 1946, the delay in publication was due to the delay in printing and the time taken in indexing.

During the year 17 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important:

661

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, which provides for increased rates of super-tax.

671

The Income Tax (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, which amongst numerous amendments, places an obligation on a person within the assessable limits to submit an income tax return whether specially required to do so or not. It further enables the Income Tax Officer to obtain information from a bank as to whether a person has an account there, it requires the keeping of proper books by persons engaged in business, and it allows the Income Tax Officer to specify the language in which books shall be kept.

167

671

The Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, the principal amendment in which enables the Governor in Council to make rules prescribing the conditions under which persons may be permitted to enter the

SOCIAL SERVICES

35

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

- Aden Boy Scouts Association.
- Aden Girl Guides Association.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Women's Club.
- Government Guards' Family Association.
- Aden Society for the Blind.
- Children's Institute Standing Committee.
- Association of Boys' Clubs.
- Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

Chapter 8: Legislation

1951

In 1951, 24 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important: 464

The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1951), which made it an offence for any person to employ children as coal coolies, an employment unsuitable for children.

The Port Trust Ordinance (No. 3 of 1951), which consolidated and amended the statutory powers of the Trustees of the Port of Aden. It replaced the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888). 505

The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 5 of 1951), which repealed and replaced the former Income Tax Ordinance (Cap. 67), which was based on the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, and introduced up-to-date legislation based on the model Income Tax Ordinance advocated by the Secretary of State. The change involved no departure from the basic principles governing the incidence and scope of the tax but was directed solely to securing better and more practical machinery. 651

The Criminal Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1951), the primary purpose of which is to do away with warrant case procedure in trials and to replace it with a consolidated procedure similar in principle to that in summons cases. This is to avoid the unnecessary prolongation of proceedings in warrant cases which that procedure entailed. 695

The Pensions (Increase) Ordinance (No. 10 of 1951), which introduced a scale of increases of pensions payable to officers who retired on pension prior to 1st January, 1946. 657

The Coinage and Currency Ordinance (No. 11 of 1951), under which the currency issued by the East African Currency Board replaced the existing Indian currency prescribed as legal tender under the provisions of the Coinage and Currency Ordinance (Cap. 25). 652

The Exchange Control (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1951), which provided for the making of ancillary Exchange Control Regulations to replace certain portions of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941.

The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1951), which changed the method of paying stamp duty from the affixing of special adhesive stamps to rubber or metal stamped endorsements. Fees not exceeding Shs.2 may still, if desired, be paid by adhesive stamps but these stamps shall be ordinary postage stamps. 651

The Court Fees (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1951), which effected a change in the method of paying court fees by making provision for the collection and denotation of all court-fees, irrespective of amount, by endorsement, but as a matter of convenience small fees not exceeding Shs.2 may optionally be collected and denoted by ordinary postage stamps.

- 651** The Tobacco Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1951), which allowed a draw-back of tax in the case of export of tobacco by air as well as by sea, defined more clearly the meaning of importation and removed any doubt that it is an offence for any person to deal in tobacco issued to Her Majesty's Forces at duty-free or reduced duty rates.
- 494** The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1951), which empowered the licensing authority to suspend the registration of a motor vehicle until any defects in such vehicle are satisfactorily remedied. It also made provision for a fixed date for the expiration and renewal of driving licences.
- 657** The Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 19 of 1951), which extended the present option of officials to retire or be retired at the age of 45 years for a further period of three years until 31st March, 1955.
- 651** The Stamp Duty (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1951), which exempted from stamp duty receipts given in respect of sums of money exceeding Shs.30 paid by way of salary, wages, pensions or allowances. This exception applies to members of Her Majesty's Forces as well as to persons in civilian employment.

1952

In 1952, 23 Ordinances were enacted of which the following were the more important :

- The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1952), which granted additional relief in respect of expenses incurred by a tax-payer in sending a child to school or other training establishment outside the Colony, where no suitable educational institution exists in the Colony.
- 453** The Banking Ordinance (No. 2 of 1952), which is designed to control the establishment and operation of banks in the Colony. It is a measure intended to protect the public from persons carrying on banking business with inadequate financial resources or of whose financial reliability there may be reasonable doubt.
- 468** The Essential Services (Arbitration) Ordinance (No. 4 of 1952), which provided safeguards against the dangers which might arise to the life and health of the community if certain essential services were interrupted. Such services include the provision of water and electricity, health services, etc. It provided that reference of trade disputes in essential services should be made to an Arbitration Tribunal, whose decision would be binding on both employers and employees, and also that lockouts by employers in such services and strikes by their employees were an offence.
- This Ordinance is binding on the Crown as there are essential services in the Colony operated by the Government or by Her Majesty's Forces.
- The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.
- 687** The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance (No. 5 of 1952), which introduced more effective measures to combat bribery and corruption.
- 494** The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1952), which introduced compulsory insurance of motor vehicles in

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

113

Britain provide for post-secondary education, but it is hoped eventually to develop Aden College to university standard. Working-class houses were being built to replace insanitary houses of matting, but the shortage of housing remained one of the most important problems. In 1952 a scheme which had been under discussion in Aden for five years, to supplement the existing civil hospital of 350 beds with a new 600-bed hospital, received Colonial Office approval. However, rising costs and delays in the supply of equipment have caused the postponement of plans to provide water-borne sewerage and to expand the electricity supply and the automatic telephone system, which were desirable to keep pace with the large increase in population.

Cable & Wireless Ltd provide cable and telegraph communication with all parts of the world and operate a radio telegraph station working to the countries of the southern Red Sea area. In 1950 a radio-telephone service was opened to Great Britain and the three British East African territories. In 1950 BOAC made Aden the base for its Red Sea services and formed a subsidiary organization called Aden Airways; regular services are available to all the surrounding territories by these and other air lines. The terminal building of a civil airport is still under construction. The garrison is under the command of the senior RAF Officer, Aden. Apart from RAF personnel the Aden levies, which are recruited locally and number some 2,000 men, are available for service in the Colony and on special duties in the Protectorate.

History

In Himyarite times and earlier, traffic in incense gave considerable prosperity to what is now Aden Protectorate. The main incense road to the Mediterranean, through Sana, Mecca, and Petra, started from Hum al-Ghorab (Raven Castle), a tiny rock-island off the Hadramaut coast, some 200 miles east of modern Aden. This land route survived with diminishing importance until about the sixteenth century. Towards the end of that century English traders began to look East, and in 1600 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the East India Company. Its primary object was to establish British trade in India in competition with their maritime rivals, the Portuguese and Dutch. At a first exploit an expedition was dispatched to Aden and the Red Sea, but, failing to open up a factory at Socotra, it was withdrawn in 1608. Next year a second expedition reached Aden, but Turkish permission to establish a factory was refused. In 1614 the Dutch, who had formed a rival East India Company

ent in the dairy cattle of the Colony, but
the rate of infection is believed to be low.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

Responsibility for the health of the civilian population in the Colony resides in its Medical and Health Department, which is administered by a Director of Medical Services, with headquarters in the town of Aden. He is advised on matters of policy by the medical staff in the Colonial Office in London. The department is divided into medical, public health and port health divisions. The functions of the medical division involve the maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries and the conduct of a school health program. The public health division undertakes mosquito and rodent control services, and supervises the sanitation in the townships, while the port health division is concerned with the enforcement of quarantine regulations and the medical care of visiting seamen.

No formal health organization exists in the Protectorate, but a degree of co-ordination with the Colonial services in Aden has developed within recent years. In Eastern Aden Protectorate, medical care facilities are supported by the sultanate governments or by local rulers, with the guidance and advice of an Assistant Director of Medical Services, who is peripatetic, but usually works from a base at Mukalla. A qualified medical officer is stationed at Mukalla, the seat of government of the Q'atli Sultanate. With the exception of a dispensary in Lahaj, which is financed by the Sultan, the medical services in Western Aden Protectorate are carried on by the British authorities, in co-operation with the Church of Scotland mission at Sheikh Othman.

Local voluntary organizations participate in the health activities of the Colonial government. The Aden Nursing Association contributes to the support of nursing serv-